

2. Descriptions of three new Snakes of the Family Uropeltidæ from Southern India. By Lieut.-Col. R. H. BEDDOME, F.Z.S.

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PLATYPLECTRURUS MADURENSIS, n. sp.

Snout much rounded and very obtuse; rostral very small, scarcely reaching the surface of the head; nasals very large, vertical, six-sided, not much produced behind; 3rd labial large, but 4th much larger; eye pretty large, surrounded by the 3rd labial, postfrontal, superorbital, and postocular (the latter shield sometimes confluent with the supraorbital); occipitals elongate; mental very small; the 1st pair of chin-shields meet behind it and have a 2nd pair between them and the 1st ventral; an elongated temporal shield is sometimes present between the 4th labial and the occipital; abdominals 149-170; anal bifid; subcaudals 10-15; tail scarcely compressed, scales quite smooth; terminal scale sharp-pointed, and with a sharp ridge on each side; colour above a nacreous purplish-brown; each of the abdominal scutes and the two lower rows of scales on each side, white in the centre, but with a complete ring round the outer margins of the same colour as the back, giving the whole belly a very uniform coloration. 11-14 inches long.

Hab. About Kodiukarnal on the Pulney Mountains (Madura district), 600 feet elevation; very rare.

SILYBURA DINDIGALENSIS, n. sp.

Rostral large, as long as the vertical, acute and with a high ridge, not separating the nasals, which are very large; eye very small, in front of the ocular shield; vertical much pointed behind; scales in 19 rows on the neck and anterior portion of the body, and 17 round the middle, the central row not at all enlarged; caudal disk well defined and flattened, but not nearly so much as in *S. ceylanica*, some of the scales small, with 4 prominent keels, others confluent into elongated scales the whole breadth of the disk, and furnished with 10-17 keels; terminal scale large, slightly bicuspid; abdominals large, 167-169, and bifid; subcaudals 6 pairs. Colour yellow, much blotched with black, each scale being a bright yellow (during life) more or less blotched and spotted with black, the two colours nearly equal, or the yellow rather predominating; belly blackish, with very irregular transverse bars of yellow; a yellow line runs along the labials and a short way along the sides of the trunk; tail yellow beneath. 12-15 inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in circumference.

Hab. Heavy forests on the Sirumullay hills, near Dindigul, at 4000-5000 feet elevation.

SILYBURA MACRORHYNCHA, n. sp.

Rostral exceedingly large, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, very acute, and raised in a sharp ridge along its upper surface; nasals large, very

oblique, broad below, very narrow upwards, and just meeting behind the rostral, vertical 3-sided shield-shaped; eyes very small, near the front of the ocular shield; scales in 19 rows round the anterior portion, in 17 round the middle of the body; abdominals 226; anal bifid; subcaudals 6 pairs, length $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, girth very nearly 2 inches. Colour uniform brown, but somewhat paler below; a marginal yellow band along the side of the trunk for a short distance, commencing at the 4th labial; tail black below, but encircled by a yellow band. Caudal disk rather flat; the scales with 4-5 prominent keels; terminal one very large, bluntly bicuspid.

Hab. Anamullay Mountains, 4000 feet elevation; very rare.

3. Descriptions of new Species of Heterocerous Lepidoptera in the Collection of the British Museum. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received February 16, 1877.]

The following interesting new species are all based on comparatively recent additions to the national collection.

SPHINGIDÆ.

DILUDIA CHROMAPTERIS, n. sp.

Primaries silvery grey, crossed by subangulated lunulated brown lines, very indistinct at the base, most strongly marked upon the costal area; the usual apical patch bordered with dark brown, and from its infero-interior angle to the inner margin a series of five sinuated black lituræ; the usual longitudinal black streaks on the median areoles, but the upper one much elongated and forking (from its outer extremity) into two clavate lines, which almost reach the outer margin; discoidal stigma white, black-edged; secondaries with the basal half bright ochre-yellow, the external half greyish brown; two transverse central bands, the inner one black, the outer one dusky, dentated, bordered externally by pale grey diffused spots; a large spot at anal angle, its inner half black, its outer half white; fringe of all the wings white, spotted with brown; body grey, irrorated with red-brown; the head and collar with a central longitudinal inverted λ -shaped dark-brown marking; tegulæ bordered externally with black, and fringed with white hairs; metathorax with a large central transverse blackish spot; body with a central blackish line, and with lateral increasing longitudinal bands on each segment; antennæ reddish; wings below uniformly whity-brown; the base of primaries yellow to the centre of the discoidal cell; fringe as above; body below white: expanse of wings 3 inches 11 lines.

Hab. Madagascar.

This beautiful species seems to be allied to *Sphinx jasmini* of Boisduval; but the coloration of the secondaries and the uniform character of the under surface at once distinguish it.